

## AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Cyclone's Destructive Work Once More.

A Terrible Catastrophe in Colorado.

The France and China Flare-Up.

Ben Butler.—His Taffy for the Grangers.

## The Cyclone.

Evansville, Ind., 29.—At 9 this morning the most destructive hurricane ever here broke upon Evansville, doing damage of not less than a quarter of a million of dollars in the city and vicinity. Houses were blown down, roofs carried away, three or four steamers badly injured, thousands of shade trees torn up by the roots, and there was other injury. It is impossible at this hour to give the amount of the damage done. It will probably fall short of the figures given. The steamers, John Troop and Silver Thorne, were badly damaged, the former almost wrecked. Several churches suffered severely, also one new schoolhouse.

## The Loyal Irish.

Dublin, 29.—The Duke of Edinburgh with the channel fleet is visiting Dublin harbor. This causes great stir among the people and the Duke is well received. Thousands of Kingstown to visit the fleet and the evenings are made brilliant with bonfires, fireworks and illuminations of war ships. Freeman's Journal remarks that such occasions as this indicate how loyal the Irish might be if they were only accorded their just rights.

## A Democratic Split.

Petersburg, Va., 29.—As anticipated, two Republican Congressional conventions are being held here to-day to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Virginia. The convention was called to be held at the court house at noon, but before that hour the anti Brady faction bolted, and retired to the Academy of Music. Both conventions have effected temporary organizations. Two separate Congressional nominations are to be made.

## The Pope's Temporal Power.

Madrid, 29.—The clergy have started a monster demonstration in every church in the country in favor of the temporal power of the Pope. The first signatures include leading priests and nobles of Spain. The movement has grown out of a speech of Senator Pidal y Men, minister of agriculture and commerce, in the debates some weeks ago in which he spoke slightly of the restoration of the temporal power.

## The President.

Newport, 29.—President Arthur dined with James Gordon Bennett last night. Sixteen guests were present. The war ships this morning, proceeded to sea, where they will manoeuvre. The President is on the Dispatch, and Secretary Chandler on the Albion.

## Smugglers Sailed.

Quebec, 29.—Three schooners, the Marquis de Lorne, Le King and Ansois, seized by the customs authorities a few days ago for smuggling, were sold on Saturday with their cargoes. The whole were valued at \$20,000.

## Fire Record.

Portland, Or., 29.—A fire this morning destroyed Strowbridge's block. Losses—H. E. Edwards, furniture dealer, \$15,000; insured for \$15,000; Kenon & Macbeth, general merchandise, \$50,000; insured for \$30,000; J. Strowbridge, \$10,000, covered by insurance.

## Yellow Fever.

New York, 29.—An unknown sailor was found unconscious in the street on Wednesday and died in the hospital of yellow fever, the first case here.

## The Nile.

Alexandria, 29.—Several steamers passed the first cataract. The Nile is rising steadily. It has already risen four feet at Wady Halfa.

## Rane.

New York, 29.—Three physicians testified to the sanity of William Rhineland.

## Rucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

"This is to certify that I have examined, analyzed and tested Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts of Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Celery, etc., and find the same strong, fine, made of good material, and therefore gladly commend them for family use."

W. M. DELAFONTAINE, Analytical Chemist, Chicago.

## Horrible Catastrophe.

Denver, 29.—At 11 last night a train belonging to the Anglo-American circus, Miles Orton proprietor, left Fort Collins for Golden via the Greeley, Salt Lake and Pacific road; forty minutes later, when near Greeley, a sleeping car in which seventy-five men, employed as roustabouts by the circus, were asleep, caught fire and was wholly consumed. Ten men perished, two were seriously and five slightly burned. The fire was communicated from an open torch with which the car was lighted, to a quantity of gasoline which was being carried in the same car, causing an explosion. It is impossible to learn the name of the train. It is believed the employees of the circus were entirely responsible for the accident.

Denver, 29.—News Greeley: The burning of the circus car nine miles north of Greeley, was attended with indescribable horrors. The burned car was next to the engine in a train of seventeen cars, containing Orton's Anglo-American Circus, which left Fort Collins at midnight for Golden, over the Greeley, Salt Lake & Pacific road. The train was passing Windsor, a small station near Greeley, running about twenty-five miles an hour, when Engineer Collierist discovered the car on fire. He reversed the engine and threw open the whistle valve. There were sixty men in the car arranged in three tiers of benches on either side. The forward side door was closed and men were in bunks sleeping against it. The rear side door was also closed and the men discovered the lower unoccupied berth next to them containing rubbish was on fire, filling the car with smoke, cutting off escape in that direction. The only means of escape was through a small window between the car and engine. John Pine Edgerton, of Wisconsin, and Elmer Millett, of Iowa, crowded through the opening and tried to pass in water from the engine tank but owing to the suffocating gases it was difficult to arouse the sleeper. Some were kicked and bruised in a shocking manner, and pitched out of the window. The screams of those unable to get through the blackened aperture were terrifying. The wild glare of the flames, the light of the burning victim outside, who were writhing in agony on the cactus beds, caused the wild beasts in the adjoining car to become frantic with terror, making the scene appalling to the performers who occupied the rear car, with white faces and witnessed the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion two other berths fellows appeared equal to the occasion, and their companions to find them already in the agony of death. Albert Lake, in charge of the animals, and his friend, Kent walked over the cactus in their bare feet pouring buckets of oil on the blistered unfortunates and wrapped them in blankets. An old Pacific Coast sailor named McDonald, formerly of Foreman's show, was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shreds. The heartrending cries of the men on the prairie smothered the appeals of the dying in the car; the roar of the flames, and the howling of the animals made the scene terrible beyond description. The odor of the roasting flesh and the distinct cry of the coyotes added to the general horror of the scene. The voices of the dying grew fainter and soon ceased. Meantime the engine had gone to Greeley for assistance, returning with Dr. Jesse Howes, president of the State Medical Association. Many of the rescued in being pulled through the small window had limbs broken and joints dislocated. Hands and feet were burned off; roasted trunks of bodies were found in one place, and less in another, and piles of roasted, shriveled carcasses were pulled out of the ruins. At daylight a flat car carried the shattered, charred bodies into Greeley for interment. The county commissioners buried the remains in a huge coffin, seven feet wide and ten feet long, in the Greeley cemetery. Rev. Mr. Ried, of the Presbyterian church, conducted the funeral services. The coroner impelled a jury who were unable to learn the cause of the fire or any important facts, as the managers with the remainder of the company left immediately for Golden to fill an afternoon engagement. It is impossible to get a complete list of the deaths, as many were engaged for a day or two and their names were unknown. The names of the dead are as follows: Alex. Marienette, Wisconsin; Thomas McCarthy, Independence, Iowa; John Kelly, New York City; and others known as Silverhorn, Andy Frenchy, Frank George, Smith, and unknown.

Following is a list of the sufferers now in St. Luke's hospital, this city: E. E. Fairbanks, age 22, arms, legs and face badly burned; Albert, Borden, aged 17, Logan, Kan., arms and face badly burned; Thomas Golden, 17, Detroit, Mich., very badly burned on the back and legs; N. J. Seimann, 18, St. Louis, Mich., arms, legs, face and back fearfully burned; Frank King, Menominee, Mich., badly burned about the hands and feet; Michael McGleone, 28, Holton, Mich., hands badly burned; Hugh O'Donnell, 35, New Orleans, La., badly burned about the face, arms, hands and back; will probably die. A number of the rescued agree that in the car were two barrels of gasoline which were exploded either by sparks from the engine or from a naked torch with which the men were accustomed to light themselves to bed.

## France and China.

Paris, 29.—The official report concerning the Lenson affair from Gen. Millet, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, praises the valor of Col. De Jenne, who is in command of the detachment sent to occupy Langson, but says he acted too precipitately. De Jenne was under orders to occupy Langson peacefully, when he found himself confronted by Chinese, the general of which said he had received no orders to surrender. De Jenne ought to have asked further orders from Millet by telegraph. The French newspapers are exultant over the success of Admiral Courbet in destroying the defenses along the river Min, between Foo Chow and the sea.

Shanghai, 29.—European residents of Shanghai remain unsettled. Many Chinese, however, are alarmed and leaving the city and the foreign settlement. The chief magistrate has posted placards urging the natives to remain as the French have no present intention of attacking Shanghai or Woo Seng. The Chinese authorities here have received an important telegram from Peking, the purport of which is not precisely known. There are reports, however, that China is desirous of coming to an agreement with France. The Viceroy of Canton has ordered all Frenchmen to leave his province immediately.

London, 29.—The Times' correspondent at Foo Chow telegraphs that the foreign settlements are quiet. In the city the natives seem friendly.

Paris, 29.—Owing to a bitter feeling prevailing in consequence of rumors that China is disposed to enter into negotiations for a settlement of the Tonquin question, rentes were quoted before the opening of the Bourse this morning at 78 francs 85 centimes.

Paris, 29.—Gen. Millet, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, telegraphs that the Chinese are preparing to invade Tonquin. He awaits their advance with confidence.

The French fleet destroyed the remaining Chinese works at Kin Pui Channel and is believed to have left Min River to-day, but its destination remains uncertain. It seems probable it will come to Shanghai.

London, 29.—A Foo Chow dispatch explains that the foreigners' quarters looted by the Chinese since the French descended the river, is the one near the arsenal.

## Terrible Disaster.

Chicago, 29.—Daily News' Evansville, Ind.: The steamer Belmont, a transfer boat which leaves here at 8 o'clock every morning, was struck by the storm about three miles this side of Henderson, Kentucky, sinking her cargo and capsizing the bottom, blowing the chimney off and sinking her almost instantly. It is reported that over thirty people were on board and only three are reported saved—a news boy named Pang, the cook and the pilot, who swam ashore. This information was received from a man who came by land. All wires are down and most of the boats crippled so as to be unable to go to the rescue of the wreck. Evansville, Ind., 29.—Reports that the transfer steamer Belmont was sunk near Henderson on and twenty lives lost are not generally credited. The storm was terrible.

The loss of the transfer steamer Belmont and the drowning of ten to fifteen persons is confirmed. The hurricane this forenoon capsized the boat at Stanley's landing, three miles above Henderson, turning her completely over. She was going to Henderson with a large containing passengers: of the Louisville & Nashville railroad. The boat parted from the barge, and all on the latter were saved, and all on the boat, except four or five, were lost.

## Cable Clicks.

Berlin, 29.—It is intended to raise a corps of soldiers for the colonial service. German colonial farmers, which require military protection, will provide a fund for the corps. Such arrangement is necessary, as the Prussian military system does not allow regular troops sent abroad.

St. Petersburg, 29.—Alfonso Taft, the new American minister to Russia, has arrived from Vienna. The French are establishing a coal depot at Pondichery, on the south-east coast of India.

## Little Phil.

Boston, 29.—Lieutenant General Sheridan arrived to-day accompanied by several members of his staff. The general was met at the railroad station by a number of army officers. He will remain in the city a day or two to meet old soldiers of the late war.

## Origin of Ammonia.

Ammonia is obtained in large quantities by the putrefaction of the urine of animals.—Encyclopedia Britannica.

Every housekeeper can test baking powder containing this disgusting drug by placing a can of the "Royal" or "Andrews' Pearl" top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime, Potash, Bone Phosphates. It is prepared by a Physician and Chemist with special regard to cleanliness and healthfulness. Prev. It by the above test.

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by A. C. Smith & Co's Drug Store.

## FARMER BUTLER.

The Taffy That Ben Feeds to the Grangers.

Williams Grove, Pa., 29.—General Butler arrived to-day, was received by 5,000 people, and escorted to the grand headquarters where he held a short reception. At 2 o'clock he was escorted to the grand stand by a very large number of people, a band, and a squad of fifty policemen. As he ascended the steps of the platform he was loudly cheered and a few minutes later was introduced by worthy Master Leonard Rhodes, of the state grange, Gen. Butler, in a speech said: "I usually speak to farmers commencing in telling them how happy they are and how much their lot is to be desired above all others, and how excellent a thing it is to blow in the ground and drive cows and milk them, and to make butter and have other people eat it. I am not going to begin my speech that way. A farmer boy I was brought up in my early youth on a farm, not like these, but so rocky that when they sent me after the cows I could jump a mile from stone to stone, and never touch ground. I know something of farm life. It is a hard life if well followed; it is an arduous life if well followed. The farmer, as a rule, does not get rich, but he always has a comfortable subsistence, and if he is industrious and frugal he lays up a competency for his children, if he has taught them to work with him, and not let them get the foolish ideas that the highest vocation a man can have is to measure off calico with a yard stick behind a counter. Never do that; stay at home, boys, on the farm. Let me tell you, one farm, or two things, and this is politics, only you don't know it. Ninety-nine men out of every 100 men that go into the city and go into business do not succeed in a high degree, and more than ninety out of every 100 fail utterly. The successes you hear of, but the failures sink away into obscurity. Your sons who have gone into the city find their place at last in the poor house, where history does not deal with them to any considerable extent, and it is as much worse for a girl as you can think. I speak like an old man to young men. Mothers and fathers find a good honest mechanic or farmer in your neighborhood and marry the girls to them, and let them be happy parents of fine children, again to marry with that class upon which the very foundation of government rests. Now, I say farm life is a hard life, but why is it a hard life? Because you don't get a fair share of the profits that you produce. Look at the agricultural implements I see here. How much has the power of the farmer been increased by this improved machinery? How much has production been increased? More than two hundred fold. You can produce two hundred fold as much in the same time. Now, why is not the condition of the farmer two hundred fold better than it was before the good gifts of God, in the shape of machinery, were given him to make production? He either ought to get two hundred times richer or he ought to work two hundred times less than formerly. But he doesn't. Where has this money gone? Who has it? Voice in crowd, "The monopolist." Not always the monopolist, but he gets most of it. The farmer hasn't got it. He has got his land a little better or a little worse, but all this great production has gone somewhere. It has not been eaten up; it has not been burned; it has not been taken wings and flown away. You will see it in these immense fortunes which have been acquired. I am not here to say one word against the men that acquire them. I am here to arraign the laws of the country which allow them so to accumulate the wages of honest labor and honest production. (Applause.) I am here to say that laws and legislators that can be so manipulated so as to make the rich richer and the poor poorer, ought to be changed. There are fifty billion dollars of property in this country. Farmers own more than one-fourth. Well, why have they not got rich? Because, first, their riches don't flow in piles to them; it is a steady stream, and then you pay all the taxes substantially if we could have all this fifty billion of property taxed, the taxes would be nothing at all. They would be only a flea bite; but Mr. Vanderbilt swears that, under the law, he is not taxable at all for any personal property, and yet by your laws he had at that time \$250,000,000 of national and other securities, and the law would allow him to escape taxation. Do you say a word about those laws? Oh, no; you get up all manner of quibbles about state rights and old matters of any kind that were matters of long ago; and one will call himself a Republican and the other Democratic, and get vexed and angry, and you are tired every day while quarreling. It is nothing more or nothing less. Why does the farmer pay so much? It is because all his property lies where it can be seen, and the tax gatherer cannot miss it; whereas my bonds, if I have any, my stocks, and my notes and my securities lie away in my safe, and the assesser can't find them. The farmer is worse off than the working man, because he has got something that can be taxed and can be seen. The workman has got his capital, which is his capability of doing a day's work, and that is not taxed; but the farmer, having one-fourth of the property of this country, pays three-fourths of the taxes. The General then considered the subject of transportation, and said the railroad companies league together and make discrimination in

rates of freight. Without going into this matter at length, let me sketch you one thing: Chicago beef is and has been cheaper in Liverpool, England, than in Boston, and the beef has been taken through Boston. You say that is remarkable. Not at all, it is effected by a discrimination in rates against the Boston butcher. The corporation leaves the individual manager entirely relieved from all responsibility. You go to the railroad corporation and complain to the manager. Oh, says he, I'll relieve you if I could, but the company have voted so and so. Who is the company? You can't find them. Corruption is necessary, but they are the agents of the people, created by the law of people (applause); to be restrained by the people, and they are to act only for the good of the people. They are allowed to take toll and fares for the purposes only of just remuneration. If they do that and that alone, they become the friend of the workman and the friend of the farmer as a means of communication and interchange of freights and passengers. If they transgress these limits, then your legislators should have full power to curtail them. It has now, in theory, but not a man of you believes there is power enough in any Democratic or Republican legislature of this State to control the Pennsylvania railroad. The General then addressed himself to his Democratic hearers who have been throwing away their votes, and to his Republican hearers, who have been doing worse—sustaining a party that has brought about these things. It doesn't make a bit of difference which party wins. The Pennsylvania rail road controls them always, just as you would, if you were the Pennsylvania rail road. The General considered low prices ruling, and gave his reason that they were occasioned by under consumption and not by over production, "and between them," he said, "there is a very wide and vital difference. Over production is when there is more of anything produced than all would or could consume if they could get it; under consumption is when there is more produced than those that want it and can't get it can consume. The trouble is because the means of transportation are so high it keeps you poor. It is discrimination that you want to remedy. Now, won't you vote for yourself awhile? We have got to start a new party—a people's party. The people must come up and stand together and renovate the old party and you can do it, you men, if you will stand together now. Don't let anybody go away and say General Butler wants us to vote for him. I am not anxious on that subject at all, yet you can do good by your votes if you should elect me President. However, in November, you could make the greatest possible harm—an old man to be driven from pillar to post for four years by the continual scramble for office, by all sort and condition of men, without power—unless you would give me Congress; without power to do any good and only to be annoyed and fretted to death because I could not do anything. I came here not to ask you to throw your votes for me. I want you to lay the foundation of a people's party, which shall remedy these things."

General Butler was loudly cheered at the close of his address and was driven to the station and conveyed by special train to Harrisburg, whence he left for New York where he will speak to-morrow eve.

**A Lawyer's Opinion of Interest to All.**  
J. A. Tawney, Esq., a leading attorney of Winona, Minn., writes: "After using it for more than three years, I take great pleasure in stating that I regard Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption as the best remedy in the world for Coughs and Colds. It has never failed to cure the most severe colds I have had, and invariably relieves the asthma in the chest."

**Law and Order League.**  
Chicago, 29.—The National Law and Order League, in session at Lake Bluff, to-day, listened to addresses by Rev. J. H. Barrows and Andrew Patton, both of Chicago, in opposition to prohibition. Speeches were also made by L. Edwin Dudley, of Boston, and Judge Noyes, of Iowa. The following officers were elected: Ex-Governor John D. Long, of Massachusetts, president; L. Edwin Dudley, of Boston, secretary; Albert B. Monroe, Connecticut, treasurer; and Andrew Patton, Chicago, general agent.

**The Country Belies.**  
Vails and sunshades cannot prevent the summer sun from embrowning your complexion; but "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" will speedily restore them if daily applied according to directions. The great charm of this article is, that nobody would suspect the effect it produces to be artificial. Nothing can be more natural than the soft velvet texture it imparts to the skin, with the tinge of rose which it leaves on the too pale cheek. Beware of counterfeits. See that "C. N. CHITTAM," Proprietor, is printed on each packet, without which none is genuine. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents; three cakes, 60 cents. "HILL'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE" introduced about the same time with "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" is an equally valuable article, although fifty per cent, cheaper than the most vaunted dyes in the market. These two specialties have no rivals either in this country or in Europe.

**Runaway Accident.**  
A serious runaway occurred early on Friday morning. A couple of young men were returning from one of the cayene about 2 o'clock in the morning. They were below the city and driving at a lively gait. Turning suddenly onto the State road from one of the lanes, the buggy was upset and both the occupants were pitched out. The horse ran some distance, turned and attempted to jump the fence. The horses got over but was not lively enough to take the buggy with him so he was held fast till about 5 o'clock when he was discovered and brought to the stables from which he had been taken. One of the young men was seriously hurt in the back. He was assisted to a road house near by, whence he was carried home. It was reported last night that two injuries he sustained might result, if not danger only, at least in permanent disability.

**Home Manufacture.**  
The Co-op. has received from the Provo Woolen Mills, a sample of casimere in thirty-two patterns, which is superior to anything hitherto produced at these mills, and which equals in finish and other respects the best imported casimere suitings. By a new process of cleaning the greasy, offensve feature of home made woolen fabrics has been entirely overcome, the goods being as free from the unpleasant characteristic mentioned as imported goods of the same class. The mills are to be congratulated upon that marked improvement, and at the same time the assurance may be given that while they produce goods of such excellent quality, finish and appearance, they will not want for home customers.

**Polygamous Indictments in Arizona.**  
San Francisco, 29.—Prescott, Arizona, dispatch: The United States Grand Jury has found seven indictments for polygamy, the first ever found in Arizona. Both Mormons and Gentiles are greatly excited.

**Cholera.**  
Naples, 29.—Much unreasonable opposition to the transference of cholera patients to the hospital, prevails among the populace. Forcible opposition, yesterday, was offered as a person with the disease was being conveyed to the hospital. The rioters wounded and otherwise maltreated several policemen; at the same time, crowds of women took their infants from school for fear that the children, if they become unwell, would be taken to the hospital. The syndic has asked the archbishop to enlighten the people.

London, 29.—The steamer Esperanza, from Marsellles, arrived at Cardiff with two cases of cholera, and was quarantined.

Rome, 29.—Cholera in Italy the past 24 hours, 115 fresh cases, 5 deaths.

Marsellles, 29.—The southern provinces to-day record 32 new cases of cholera.

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## Kentucky Prohibitionists.

Louisville, 29.—The meeting of prohibitionists to nominate state officers and ratify the nomination of St. John was thinly attended. General Green Clay Smith called the meeting to order and submitted a proposition, addressed to the people of Kentucky, claiming that the prohibition party was looking to the interest of the workmen. The address was adopted as the platform of the party in this state. Electors were elected.

## The Tallapoosa.

Vineyard Haven, 29.—The wreck of the Tallapoosa was examined by three divers. The break in the hull is eighteen feet long and on top the cut in the deck is seven and a half feet. The cut extends downwards eighteen or twenty feet to the sand in which the steamer is becoming embedded. Careful search was made for bodies, but none was found.

**A DOSE IN TIME SAVES NINE OF HALL'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND FAR FOR COUGHS.**

**PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS CURE IN ONE MINUTE.**

Two carloads of fall and winter goods have been opened this week at Goldberg's.

**DRUGS.**  
RANDALL.—In St. George, Utah, August 20th 1884, of phthisis. Mary Alford, daughter of Joseph H. and Louisa J. Hall Randall, aged 3 months and 5 days.

**WOOL GROWERS, REFINED SULPHUR!**  
By the Car Load.  
Can be obtained from the Sulphur Works near Olive Creek, Utah. For information apply to PERD DICKHUT, Salt Lake City, Utah.